

under Central Sector. These are Chamera-II [300 MW] in Himachal Pradesh; Loktak Downstream [90 MW] in Manipur, Teesta Stage-V [500 MW] in Sikkim; Koteshwar [400 MW] in Uttaranchal and Tuirial [60 MW] in Mizoram.

Government of India has initiated action to develop about 30,000 MW of hydro power in various parts of the country. A substantial portion of this is in the North-East, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal. An Memorandum of Understanding [MoU] has been signed with Jammu and Kashmir to develop 7 hydro-electric projects [2798 MW] under Central Sector. Similarly, in North-East, action has been initiated to develop hydro-electric projects in Siang and Subansiri Basins [20700 MW]. In addition, Kameng [600 MW] and Ranganadi Stage-II [180 MW] in Arunachal Pradesh, Tuivai [60 MW] in Mizoram and Tipaimukh [1500 MW] in Manipur are also proposed to be developed under the Central Sector. In Himachal Pradesh Parbati Project [2051 MW], Kol Dam Project [800 MW], Rampur HEP [580 MW] have been identified for development. Government of India is also according high priority in developing hydro-electric projects languishing for want of funds and projects locked up in inter-State disputes. A MoU has been signed with Government of Madhya Pradesh to jointly develop Omkareshwar [520 MW] and Indira Sagar Project [1000 MW] in Madhya Pradesh.

The Planning Commission had fixed a target of 9817.7 MW for hydro power capacity addition during the Ninth Plan which was subsequently revised to 8399.2 MW. Out of this, hydro capacity of 3132 MW has been commissioned till date. The Government is closely monitoring the ongoing projects through the Empowered Committee/Task Force set up for this purpose.

Need of electricity in the Country

2808. SHRI MUNAWAR HASAN: WiU the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total need of electricity, State-wise, in the country;

[21 March, 2001]

RAJYA SABHA

- (b) the likely requirement for next ten years; and
- (c) the plans to overcome present shortage and future requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) The power supply position in the country during the year 2000-01 (April 2000 to January, 2001) is as under:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Energy requirement | 421273 MU |
| Energy met | 389188 MU |
| Peak demand | 74216 MW |
| Peak met | 65628 MW |

State-wise power supply position (as on 31.1.2001) in the country is given in Statement-I, (*See below*).

Based on the estimate given in the 16th Electric Power Survey by the Central Electricity Authority, the power requirement in the country at the end of 11th Plan (2011-12) would be as under:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Energy requirement in MU | 975222 |
| Peak load in MW | 157107 |

State-wise break up of the power requirement in the country at the end of 11th Plan is at Statement-II. (*See Below*)

(c) The Government is closely monitoring the ongoing projects through the Empowered Committee and various task forces which have been set up for this purpose. For private sector projects, the Government has constituted a Crisis Resolution Group to resolve the 'last mile' problems. To improve availability of power and generation capacity and to make optimal use of the available power resources in the country, the following measures have been taken:

- (i) Expeditious implementation of capacity addition programme.
- (ii) Liberalisation of investment procedures.

- (iii) Promotion of measures for demand side management.
- (iv) Renovation and modernisation of existing old generating units.
- (v) Disbursement of loans by Power Finance Corporation for improving operation and maintenance of thermal power stations under the Accelerated Generation Programme.
- (vi) Promotion of inter-state and inter-regional power transfers.
- (vii) Coordinated operation of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas turbine power stations in the regional power system.
- (viii) Augmentation of transmission, transformation capacity in the power system and installation of shunt capacitors to improve the voltage.
- (ix) Reduction of transmission and distribution losses.

For strengthening the sub-transmission and distribution systems and also for assisting Renovation and Modernisation programmes, the Government has initiated the Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) this year with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 1000 crore.

The Government has also initiated and evoked a rational consensus on power sector reforms to improve the financial health of the power utilities in the States. A Conference of Chief Ministers and State Power Ministers on Power Sector reforms was held in New Delhi on 3rd March, 2001 and took a series of decisions to accelerate reform and to restore the financial health of the State power sector.

21 March, 2001

RAJYA SABHA

Statement -I*Need of Electricity in the Country*

(i) Actual Power Supply Position

(All figures in MU net)

| Region/ State System Chandigarh | Requirement | January, 2001 Availability | Shortage | % | April, 200 Requirement* Actual | O-January, 2001 (variability) | Shortage | % |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------|------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|------|
| | Actual | 93 | 0 | 0 | | | 0.1 | |
| | | 93 | | | | 925 | | |
| Delhi | 1560 | 1399 | 161 | 10.3 | 15935 | 15193 | 742 | 4.7 |
| Haryana | 1410 | 1313 | 97 | 6.9 | 14505 | 14210 | 295 | 2.0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 290 | 271 | 19 | 6.6 | 2635 | 2588 | 47 | 1.8 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 625 | 444 | 181 | 29.0 | 5240 | 4565 | 675 | 12.9 |
| Punjab | 1915 | 1840 | 75 | 3.9 | 23645 | 23242 | 403 | 1.7 |
| Rajasthan | 1315 | 2075 | 240 | 10.4 | 20690 | 20017 | 673 | 3.3 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4120 | 3244 | 876 | 21.3 | 38390 | 33012 | 5378 | 14.0 |
| Gujarat | 4589 | 3889 | 700 | 15.3 | 44575 | 40108 | 4467 | 10.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | RAJYA SABHA 21 March, 2001 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|--------|-------|------|-------------------------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 3734 | 3216 | 518 | 13.9 | 32691 | 29015 | 3676 | 11.2 | |
| Maharashtra | 6617 | 6180 | 437 | 6.6 | 66507 | 58864 | 7643 | 11.5 | |
| Goa | 153 | 136 | 17 | U.1 | 1492 | 1306 | 186 | 12.5 | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4022 | 3884 | 138 | 3.4 | 39112 | 36264 | 2848 | 7.3 | |
| Karnataka | 2886 | 2749 | 137 | 4.7 | 24401 | 22158 | 2243 | 9.2 | |
| Kerala | 1172 | 1137 | 35 | 3.0 | 11211 | 10463 | 748 | 6.7 | |
| Tamil Nadu | 3507 | 3394 | 113 | 3.2 | 34920 | 32263 | 2657 | 7.6 | |
| Bihar | 848 | 788 | 60 | 7.1 | 7655 | 7209 | 446 | 5.8 | |
| DVC | 680 | 683 | -3 | -0.4 | 7048 | 7195 | -147 | -2.1 | |
| Orissa | 1038 | 1046 | -8 | -0.8 | 9770 | 10136 | -366 | -3.7 | |
| West Bengal | 1531 | 1523 | 8 | 0.5 | 15541 | 15752 | -211 | -1.4 | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 11.3 | 11.4 | -0.1 | -0.9 | 106.0 | 108.6 | -2.6 | -2.5 | |
| Assam | 273.7 | 299.2 | -26 | -9.3 | 2571.8 | 2810.8 | -239 | -9.3 | |
| Manipur | 45.4 | 43.1 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 385-8 | 382.9 | 2.9 | 0.8 | |
| Meghalaya | 59.4 | 60.0 | -0.6 | -1.0 | 457.8 | 499.0 | -41.2 | -9.0 | |
| Mizoram | 25.3 | 25.4 | -0.1 | -0.4 | 203.4 | 210.6 | -7.2 | -3.5 | |
| Nagaland | 23.6 | 23.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 186.1 | 192.5 | -6.4 | -3.4 | |
| Tripura | 48.9 | 53.6 | -4.7 | -9.6 | 470.3 | 500.3 | -30.0 | -6.4 | |

(ii) Actual Peak Demand Vs. Peak Met

| Region/ State/ System | January, 2001 | | | | April, 2000-January, 2001 | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|------|---------------------------|---------|----------|------|
| | Peak Demand | Peakmet | Shortage | % | Peak Demand | Peakmet | Shortage | % |
| Chandigarh | 161 | 161 | 0 | 0.0 | 171 | 171 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 3080 | 2602 | 478 | 15.5 | 3080 | 2670 | 410 | 13.3 |
| Haryana | 2525 | 2339 | 186 | 7.4 | 2800 | 2709 | 91 | 3.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 562 | 562 | 0 | 0.0 | 585 | 585 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Janunu & Kashmir | 1130 | 835 | 295 | 26.1 | 1170 | 974 | 196 | 16.8 |
| Punjab | 3675 | 3506 | 169 | 4.6 | 5004 | 4904 | 100 | 2.0 |
| Rajasthan | 3755 | 3645 | 110 | 2.9 | 3755 | 3645 | 110 | 2.9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7200 | 5539 | 1661 | 23.1 | 7200 | 6119 | 1081 | 15.0 |
| Gujarat | 7454 | 6141 | 1313 | 17.6 | 7801 | 6905 | 896 | 11.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 6409 | 5101 | 1308 | 20.4 | 7111 | 5310 | 1801 | 25.3 |
| Maharashtra | 11415 | 10188 | 1227 | 10.7 | 12535 | 10225 | 2310 | 18.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|
| Goa | 260 | 234 | 26 | 10.0 | 296 | 265 | 31 | 10.5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6585 | 6211 | 374 | 5.7 | 7055 | 6211 | 844 | 12.0 |
| Karnataka | 4672 | 4371 | 301 | 6.4 | 4672 | 4371 | 301 | 6.4 |
| Kerala | 2381 | 2304 | 47 | 2.0 | 2391 | 2304 | 87 | 3.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 6192 | 5805 | 387 | 6.3 | 6329 | 5805 | 524 | 8.3 |
| Bihar | 1470 | 1248 | 222 | 15.1 | 1470 | 1263 | 207 | 14.1 |
| DVC | 1204 | 1196 | 8 | 0.7 | 1366 | 1390 | -24 | -1.8 |
| Orissa | 1952 | 1904 | 48 | 2.5 | 1982 | 1994 | -42 | -2.2 |
| West Bengal | 3184 | 2997 | 187 | 5.9 | 3594 | 3233 | 361 | 10.0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 49 | 49 | 0 | 0.0 | 49 | 49 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Assam | 564 | 562 | 2 | 0.4 | 564 | 579 | -15 | -2.7 |
| Manipur | 89 | 89 | 0 | 0.0 | 92 | 89 | 3 | 3.3 |
| Meghalaya | 119 | 120 | -1 | -0.8 | 122 | 129 | -7 | -5.7 |
| Mizoram | 71 | 70 | 1 | 1.4 | 71 | 70 | 1 | 1.4 |
| Nagaland | 52 | 51 | 1 | 1.9 | 52 | 52 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 135 | 103 | 32 | 23.7 | 135 | 134 | 1 | 0.7 |

Statement-II*Energy requirement in the country at the end of 11th Plan*

| State | Energy requirement | Peak load |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Haryana | 37801 | 7192 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7118 | 1354 |
| Januou &. Kashmir | 12125 | 2563 |
| Punjab | 58661 | 10801 |
| Rajasthan | 56133 | 9423 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 99631 | 16019 |
| Chandigarh | 3347 | 637 |
| Delhi | 33712 | 5659 |
| Goa | 2786 | 448 |
| Gujarat | 81615 | 14031 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 68578 | 11346 |
| Maharashtra | 142911 | 22348 |
| D&N Havcli | 1779 | 299 |
| Daman & Diu | 1406 | 226 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 93289 | 15213 |
| Karnataka | 60478 | 10460 |
| Kerala | 34231 | 6406 |
| Tamil Nadu | 70769 | 11411 |
| Pondicherry | 3951 | 673 |
| Bihar excl. DVC | 15814 | 3072 |
| DVC | 13365 | 2461 |
| Orissa | 23376 | 3867 |
| Sikkim | 312 | 81 |
| West BengaJ excl. DVC | 37529 | 6966 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 423 | 136 |
| Assam | 7604 | 1423 |
| Manipur | 1672 | 406 |

| State | Energy requirement | Peak load |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Meghalaya | 1410 | 293 |
| Mizoram | 838 | 217 |
| Nagaland | 555 | 141 |
| Tripun | 1559 | 396 |

Tapaimukh Dam

2809. SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH: WiU the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of the Tapaimukh Dam in the North-East Region;

(b) whether the distribution of benefits of the dam are yet to be demarcated to the concerned States; and

(c) if so, the details of benefits to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) The Tapaimukh HE Project (1500 MW) was transferred from Brahmaputra Board to North Eastern Electric Power Corporation, (NEEPCO) in October, 1999, to be implemented as a Central Sector Project. The project has been identified for benefits during 11th Plan. As per the decision of Manipur Legislative Assembly at its sitting held on 15.12.1999, NEEPCO has been authorized to go ahead with further survey and investigations and that final project report be submitted to Government of Manipur for approval/clearance. Accordingly, on 15.12.2000, NEEPCO has submitted the Detailed Project Report of the Project to the State Government of Manipur for their consideration. Draft Memorandum of Understanding has also been submitted to the State Government.